

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

{ ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, }  
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 15.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1854.

NO. 38.

**THOS. SHACKELFORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.,  
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, St. Louis, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties. Office on first street.

**W. H. SWITZER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BRUNSWICK, MO.  
PRACTICES in the Courts of Chariton and adjoining counties, and pays prompt attention to the collection of claims. [aug11.]

**A. F. DENNY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office in the new Post Office buildings. May 13, 1852.

**CARLOS BOARDMAN,**  
Attorney at Law, Lincoln, Mo. County, Mo.  
WILL continue the practice of the Law in Lincoln and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. April 8, 1851.

**JOHN C. CRAWLEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Keytesville, Mo.  
WILL practice in Chariton and adjoining counties, and give special attention to Administration business. Office up stairs in the Court House. March 31, 1853.

**LUTHER T. COLLIER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI.  
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Livingston, Grundy, Davies, Carroll, Linn, Chariton and Randolph. November 24, 1853—14

**THOMAS B. REED,**  
Attorney at Law,  
HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.  
OFFICE on south side of Main street fronting the Clerk's Office. June 28th 1852.

**G. H. BURKHARDT,**  
Attorney at Law, Huntsville, Mo.  
WILL practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adams and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. Office in the second story above Campbell & Coate's store. [Oct 24—34.]

**DR. T. H. GRAYES,**  
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Brunswick and its vicinity. Office at Drug Store of R. H. Dickey & Co. [June 20—1854.]

**TALLY & MATTHEWS,**  
CABINET MAKERS,  
Corner second and Market streets, Glasgow.  
WILL make to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and from the best materials, all kinds of Furniture. Particular attention paid to making Coffins. Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand. September 2, 1852.

**GLASGOW LIVERY STABLE.**  
NEW ARRANGEMENT.  
The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the interest of his late partner in the Glasgow Livery Stable, and will continue the business at the old stand, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate the travelling public, or pleasure parties, with SADDLE HORSES, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES. The stock and vehicles are good, and constant additions will be made, as the business may require.

**A GOOD HEARSE.**  
and carriages always ready to attend Funerals in the place or vicinity.  
Accounts with permanent citizens kept as usual, but in consequence of recent heavy losses, transient persons and strangers must about town will be expected to deal on the CASH principle. A. A. PUGH.  
Glasgow, March 2, 1854.

**HORSES CURED.**  
The subscriber will give particular attention to the diseases of Horses, such as Big Head, Poll Evil, Fistula, Ring Bone, Spavin, and all other diseases, warranting a cure or no pay. Having engaged the services of a gentleman experienced in horses and their diseases, those having diseased animals would do well to give him a call. Horses left in his charge will be grain fed or pastured, as the nature of the case may require, on moderate terms. A. A. PUGH.

**Lands for Sale or Lease.**  
I have for sale or lease, on accommodating terms, both improved and unimproved farms in Howard, Chariton, Linn, Carroll and Saline counties. For particulars apply at my residence near Glasgow.  
TALTON TURNER.  
Glasgow, November 24, 1853—14

**SADDLE AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.**  
WM. P. ROPER,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,  
And every description of Saddlery.  
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

**HAVING** bought the interest of A. W. Roper, in the late firm of Roper & Brother, continues the business at the old stand, where he would be pleased to have a call from the patrons of the old concern, and feels satisfied that he can make it to their interest to trade with him. His stock of work is very

**LARGE AND COMPLETE,**  
and he will sell Saddles from one to two dollars cheaper than they have been sold in this place. Call and See.  
W. P. ROPER.  
Glasgow, January 12, 1854—14

**BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY**  
P. Shafer,  
RETURNS thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and asks a continuance, at the

**BLACK-ROSE-HOUSE,**  
formerly kept by Philip Baur, where he is now prepared to fill all orders in his line. His stock of Cakes and Confectionary will at all times be full and fresh. Cakes for Family Use or Parties.

**Family Use or Parties.**  
baked at the shortest notice. Porter, Wines and Brandies, warranted pure, and neatly bottled, always on hand.  
P. SHAFER.  
August 31, 1854—14

**Randolph House,**  
HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.  
L. HEETHER, Proprietor.  
THE public are informed that I have opened a commodious house for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, which shall be kept in a style inferior to none and superior to most in the country.  
November 17th, 1853. L. HEETHER.

**BRUNSWICK HOUSE.**  
By N. HARRY.  
THE subscriber has removed his Hotel to the two large and commodious buildings on Main street, a few doors below Isaac Brinker's Store and directly opposite that of N. & A. Johnson, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the public generally, pledging himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction.

He has a good Stable, and Lots for cattle and horses. A Bar, elegantly fitted up and supplied with the choicest liquors, is attached to this Hotel. The Stage Office for the Western and Northern Mails is kept at this house; and all persons traveling on either line will receive prompt attention. The public are assured that he is not a Blue, but a "true blue," and by stopping at his house they will find it to their interest.

Although my opponent of the "City Hotel" has endeavored to monopolize the trade, by renting my late stand over my head, I hope the traveling public will give me a call and test my ability to cater to their wants.  
N. HARRY.  
August 11, 1853—14

**Glasgow House,**  
WATER STREET,  
GLASGOW, MO.  
The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken the above House, and having refitted and refurnished it, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

A good stable attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.  
Stage Office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow.  
GIBSON CREWS.  
Glasgow, January 5, 1854.

**Shirley House,**  
FAIETTE, MO.  
THE undersigned has opened a Public House in Fayette, Mo., on the South East Corner of the Public Square, in the buildings recently occupied by W. F. Birch, Esq., as a residence, where Boarders and Travellers shall receive

**Every Necessary Attention.**  
In connection with this House entire new Stabling and a Carriage House has been built, which will be attended by the most careful and experienced hostlers, and conveniences will be furnished to any of the neighboring hotels.

JAMES A. SHIRLEY.  
Fayette, Jan. 10, 1854.

**City Hotel,**  
LINNEUS, MO.  
THE subscriber will open the above House in Linneus, Mo., on the 1st of April, at which time he will be prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers Public, in a style not inferior to any house in the country.

His table will at all times be supplied with everything the country affords, and his bar with the choicest liquors, wines, Cigars, &c.  
Good Stabling attached to the premises.  
A call from his friends and the public is solicited.  
W. R. BRADLEY.

**Smith's Hotel,**  
GLASGOW, MO.  
The undersigned has opened a large and commodious Hotel between Second and Third streets, on the East side of the city. His house is new and fitted up in the very best style, and has ample facilities for a first class hotel. He has spared no pains in making his rooms elegant and comfortable. His table will at all times be furnished in a manner to gratify the most reasonable wishes of his guests. The situation of his house is one of the most pleasant and healthy in this city.

There is a good Livery stable close at hand, where all will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.  
WM. N. SMITH.  
April 6

**Lumber, Lumber.**  
THE undersigned has now on hand and for sale a well selected stock of Dry Lumber, consisting of part of the following descriptions:

75,000 feet clear white pine, 1, 14 and 2 inches;  
50,000 do poplar weatherboarding;  
15,000 do white pine do  
20,000 do white pine flooring  
50,000 do yellow pine do  
400,000 pine shingles;  
100,000 poplar shingles.

Together with Laths, Sash, Doors and Blinds.—All for sale at St. Louis prices, freight added.—Terms Cash, positively.  
A. W. ROPER.  
Glasgow, July 13, 1854.

**CHARLES H. WINSLOW,**  
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones.  
IS prepared to fill orders of every description at the shortest notice.  
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.  
Persons purchasing from my agents may rely on being furnished with the best material, and executed in the finest style.  
February 3, 1854.

**TEACHERS WANTED.**  
A TEACHER competent to give instruction in the Ancient Languages, and the higher branches of English Education, can find a good and desirable location as the Principal of the Glasgow Female Seminary, already established, with seventy-five pupils during the last session. Music, Drawing and Painting will be required. A commodious edifice for the school, with a Boarding House capable of accommodating from forty to fifty pupils, is the property of the Institution.

Married gentlemen only need apply. The income of the school has been from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars per annum. Glasgow is a healthy location, with good society. The next session will commence on the first Monday in September, when the teachers employed will be expected to take charge of the school. An early application is desired.  
C. D. SIMPSON,  
TH. N. COCKERILL, Trustees.  
A. W. ROPER.  
Glasgow, Mo., May 11, 1854.

**CISTERNS! CISTERNS!**  
HAVING permanently located myself in Glasgow, I am prepared at all times to build Cisterns on the most improved plan. All work guaranteed. Plastering and Bricklaying in all its various branches promptly executed.  
Jan 12—14  
GEO. E. ROSE.

**The Glasgow Times.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING  
BY CLARK H. GREEN,  
At \$1 Per Annum,  
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions promptly discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
Inserted at the usual rates. A liberal discount to Yearly Advertisers.

**JOB WORK**  
Of every description promptly executed at short notice, on reasonable terms.

**AGENTS.**  
V. B. PALMER is our authorized Agent in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.  
C. BOARDMAN, Linneus.  
G. H. BURKHARDT, Huntsville.  
W. A. WILSON, Marshall.  
JAMES FLORE, Middle Fork.  
J. H. PENNY, Penny's P. O.  
POWELL & Co., Cambridge.  
W. A. WILSON, Marshall.  
W. J. HONNLEY, Keytesville.  
G. H. HONNLEY, Trenton.

Postmasters generally are requested to act as agents.  
All agents are requested to remit by mail whenever they have convenient amounts.

Single copies of THE TIMES, put up in wrappers, can always be had at the office, at five cents a copy.

Yearly advertisers are restricted to their legitimate business. Other advertisements will be charged at regular rates.

No charge for inserting deaths, but a charge of fifty cents per square will be made for obituary notices.

The charge for marriage notices is left to the bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in the paper.

Where Editorial notice of advertisements is requested, it will be given and charged for.

**SUNK.**—The steamer *Saranac* No. 2, Capt. H. W. Smith, struck a snag and sunk a short distance below Cairo, last week.—It is thought she will be raised.

**Burnt in Effigy.**  
A controversy has been going on some time between the Hannibal Messenger and Paris Mercury, relative to the proceedings in the Shoot case, who was recently convicted of the murder of his wife. The citizens of Monroe were much incensed at Shoot, and were resolved to have him punished, lawfully if it could be done, and otherwise, if necessary. The Messenger deprecated mob violence, and spoke plainly of the proceedings, whereupon the citizens of Monroe recently hung and burnt him in effigy. We suppose the discussion will now be dropped.

**THE RAMSEY ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.**—By the San Francisco Herald, we learn that Messrs. Joseph A. Doyle, and M. J. Keating, are about to establish an overland express, in connection with Adams & Co., from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. It will connect with the Orizaba at the latter port, and will give us California news in about half the time now occupied in its transmission.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**  
Geo. L. Curry, of Oregon, to be Governor of the Territory of Oregon; Wm. H. Farar, of Oregon, to be Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Oregon; Ben. F. Harding, of Oregon, to be Secretary of the Territory of Oregon.

**Hon. Henry A. Wise,** who is a candidate for the nomination of Governor of Virginia, has written a letter, which files seven columns of the Richmond Enquirer, denouncing the Know-Nothings.

**Gen. Sam. Houston** has been nominated by the General Committee of the Burke section of the Democratic party in New Hampshire, as a candidate for the Presidency.

**FOR NEBRASKA.**—The Monroe (Ind.) Sentinel says: "Mr. Powell, an old revolutionary soldier, ninety-five years of age, with his wife, seventy-five, left here on the 18th ultimo, for Nebraska, in company with several other citizens. Mr. P. is remarkably vigorous, capable of chasing a deer with a rifle on his shoulder, 26 miles a day."

**TO MAKE TONGUE BEEF TENDER.**—To those who have worn down their teeth in masticating poor old tough beef, we will say that carbonate of soda will be found a remedy for the evil. Cut your steaks the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub over them a small quantity of soda, wash off next morning, cut it into suitable thickness, and cook to notion. The same process will answer for fowls, legs of mutton, etc. Try it, all who love delicious, tender dishes of meat.

**A GOOD PRICE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT.**—A business man in New York, lately paid the proprietors of the Tribune, for one insertion of an advertisement in their weekly at fifty cents a line, the large sum of \$561. No doubt it was the best investment he ever made.

**Queen Victoria** is said to be once more in an "interesting" situation.

**An Important Official Article.**  
THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

The following somewhat remarkable article appeared in the leading editorial column of the Washington Union of the 2d. It was elicited, it will be seen, by the paper in Blackwood's Magazine, entitled "Cuban Politics and Cuban Perils," to which we recently alluded. The most significant portion of the official pronouncement is the following, which we italicize:

"He (President Pierce) came into power resolved honorably to acquire that island and he believes this duty to be binding upon him still, no matter whether the question is considered in its relation to humanity, to commerce, or to freedom."

The closing paragraph is also significant of something:

A good deal of surprise has been expressed at the recent change of tone in more than one of the British journals on the subject of Cuba. The well-informed and powerful writer who corresponds from Madrid for Blackwood's Magazine, has published in the last number of that monthly an able letter on the subject of "Cuban politics and Cuban perils," in which certain propositions are stated that occur to us as full of sound sense and peculiar significance. Other journals have since spoken in a similar strain. The cause of this new state of things in the British press cannot excite surprise, after a little reflection. War is a most costly luxury, as both England and France have once more experienced since the opening of the war and fatal conflict with Russia. Waged against a despot like Nicholas, who seems resolved to fight to the last gasp, it is, indeed, full of horrors; but the Allies have the great consolation of knowing that little disadvantage will flow from it to their commerce and to their manufactures, and to their home governments. A war with the United States, however, whether taking place before the close of the campaign against the Czar, or after enormous expenditures of blood and treasure have diminished their prod armies to mere skeletons of regiments, and greatly depleted their revenues, would be attended with still more appalling consequences.—The present constant and vital intercourse between this republic and the two great powers of Europe would in such an event be terminated amid scenes of inconceivable bankruptcy and carnage; and to all these disasters to human life and human interests would be added the almost certain perils of domestic revolution to England and France. And for what would such a risk be run? We let the able correspondent of Blackwood answer this question in the bold and powerful paragraphs which we copy from his letter from Madrid, dated 14th of Sept. last.

These extracts recall attention to the unsatisfactory purpose of President Pierce in regard to Cuba. He came into power resolved honorably to acquire that island, and he believes this duty to be binding upon him still, no matter whether the question is considered in its relations to humanity, to commerce, or to freedom. While Spain adheres to that island, and to the miserable policy which has disgraced her authority there, it will be impossible to suppress the active sympathy of thousands in this country for those who suffer from despotism in sight of our shores. The same causes will continue to annoy our merchants and our shippers, and thus Cuba will be no less a magazine of discontent to Spain, than a pretext for armed expeditions from the United States. It is in view of these circumstances, and others familiar to the world, that the President, while sternly enforcing our laws against those who contemplate illegal expeditions upon Cuba, has persevered in every honorable expedient to induce Spain to come to terms on this issue. He has had a double difficulty to meet, however, in taking this course. Pretended friends, and a blind opposition against him declare that his proclamation enforcing the neutrality laws was either insincere or intended to destroy the hopes of acquiring the island; one side declaring that it was a mere ruse to aid unwarrantable and unauthorized interference; and the other, that it was intended to crush the cause entirely. Spain was told by the whig press that the proclamation was only "a tub to the whale," while the so-called fillibusters were assured that the proclamation was intended expressly to put an end to all efforts for Cuba. Whether these charges were false or true can be best ascertained by noting how effectually they contradict each other. One of the evidences of the value of the counsels and course of Franklin Pierce may be seen in the effect they have produced in the Old World. We now behold the ablest journals of Great Britain treating the subject as a reasonable proposition and weighing the merits of the case pro and con; while, at last, the threatened contingency of a European interference against the United States is partially dissipated by the contemplation of the inconceivable disaster that must result from such an aggression to all the material interests of the Old World and the New. How long Spain will herself stand in the way of removing the only existing or probable obstacle to complete and lasting state of amity between France, England, and the United States, not to speak itself, has become a most interesting inquiry. At all events, it is a novel and somewhat unexpected deduction from the present state of affairs between England, France and Russia, that the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question may now be confidently calculated upon.

When the correspondence between the Secretary of State, Mr. Morey, and Mr. Soule, our American Minister at Madrid, on the Black Warrior and other Spanish questions, is published, it will be found that there are two sides to the question, and that the Administration is right in calmly awaiting the disclosure of its own high policy.—One side of this question has appeared. Let us impatiently await the other.

**SOLIDIFIED MILK.**—The last number of the American Medical monthly contains an account of a visit made by a committee of medical gentlemen appointed by the New York Academy of Medicine, to the establishment of Mr. Blatchford at Armenia, N. Y., where thirty miles east of Poughkeepsie, some "solidified milk" is prepared. The editor describes the process of solidification as follows:

To 112 lbs. of milk, 28 lbs. of Stuart's white sugar were added, and a trivial proportion of bicarbonate of soda; a teaspoonful merely enough to insure the neutralizing of any acidity, which in the summer season is exhibited even a few minutes after milking, although inappreciable to the organs of taste. The sweet milk was poured into evaporating pans of enameled iron, embedded in warm water heated by steam. A thermometer was immersed in each of these water baths, that, by frequent inspection, the temperature might not rise above the point which years of experience have shown advisable.

To facilitate the evaporation, by means of blowers and other ingenious apparatus, a current of air is established between the covers of the pans and the solidifying milk. Connected with the steam engine is an arrangement for stirring, for agitating the milk slightly while evaporating, and so gently as not to churn it. In about 3 hours the milk and sugar assumed a pasty consistency and delighted the palates of all present. By constant manipulating and warming it was reduced to a rich, creamy-looking powder; then exposed to the air to cool, weighed into parcels of a pound each, and by a press, with the force of a ton or two, made to assume the compact form of a tablet (the size of a small brick), in which shape, covered with tin foil, it is presented to the public.

Some of the solidified milk which had been grated and dissolved in water the evening previous was found covered with a rich cream. This, skimmed off, was soon converted into excellent butter. Another solution was speedily converted into wine when by a treatment precisely similar to that employed in using ordinary milk. It fully equalled the expectations of all, so that solidified milk will hereafter rank among the necessary appendages of the sick room. In this, this article makes papa, custards, puddings, and cakes equal to the best milk, and one may be sure it is an unadulterated article, obtained from well-pastured cattle, and not the produce of distillery slops; neither can it be watered.

For our steamships, our packets, for those traveling by land or sea, for hotel purposes, or use in private families, for young or old, we recommend it cordially, as a substitute for fresh milk.

We look with interest for the scientific report of the committee of the Academy of Medicine, in which we hope for an exposition of the domestic, culinary, and hygienic properties of solidified milk.

**PROSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS.**—The New York Courier, in reply to an article in the Commercial Advertiser, on the proscription of foreigners, cites the following: Section 5, article II. of the Constitution says: "No person except a NATURAL BORN CITIZEN, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President." Section 3, of article XII. of the Constitution, says: "No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States." Section 3, article 2, says: "No person shall be a Senator, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been SEVEN YEARS A CITIZEN of the United States." Section 2, article I, says: "No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been SEVEN YEARS A CITIZEN."

**Matrimony** does agree very well with some people. Thurlow Weed, the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, in the midst of all the dirty turmoil of politics, has found leisure to enter into the cultivation of babies. He is now the father of eighteen children—his valuable helpmate having presented him with one every eleven months since their marriage. We should say that Weed was rather a luxuriant kind of vegetation, anyhow.

**Whisky and Newspapers.**  
A glass of whisky is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of mashed corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells at retail for one shilling, and if of a good brand, it is considered by its consumers well worth the money. It is drunk off in a minute or two—it fires the brain—rouses the passions—sharpens the appetite—deranges and weakens the physical system; it is gone—and swollen eyes, parched lips, and an aching head are its followers. On the same sideboard upon which this is served, lies a newspaper, the new white paper of which cost three-fourths of a cent—the composition for the whole edition costing from ten to fifteen dollars per day. It is covered with half a million of types, it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe—it has in its clearly printed columns all that is strange or news at home—it tells you the state of the market—gives an account of the last election, the execution of the last murderer—and the latest steamboat explosion or railroad disaster—and yet for all this, the newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn. It is no less strange than that, there are a large portion of the community who think the corn juice cheap and the newspaper dear, and the printer has hard work to collect his dimes, when the liquor dealers are paid cheerfully.

How is this? Is the body a better payer than the head, and are things of the moment more prized than things of eternity? Is the transient tickling of the stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the soul, and the information that is essential to a rational being? If this had its real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of whisky?—Forest City.

**THE FAST YOUNG LADY.**—The fast young lady is one of the developments of female liberty. Young and handsome she is, of course, and brim-full of vitality. During and dashing, she does a thousand extravagant things; but youth and beauty, lend such a grace to all she does, that we are attracted more than is quite right for our propriety to acknowledge. From the very first she is veiled by no maiden blushes, and checked by no coy shyness, but boldly faces the world and rushes into its embrace. She becomes known every where she is at every ball of the season and every party of the night. She is as familiar to the frequenters of Broadway as the Astor House. Her reckless doings are an every tongue; how she was at six parties one night; how she kissed young Dalliance in the ball-room, outdrank him in champagne at the supper table, and smoked one of his cigars on her way home. She is indefatigable in her coquetry; while revelling in the arms of one beau, she will illuminate another by her bright glances; her hand will return the warm pressure of a devoted admirer, while her little foot is busy in its intimate confidences with his rival. In the race with fashions our fast young lady is always ahead. If red is the prevailing color, she will flame in scarlet; if it is permitted to display the shoulders, she will reveal to the waist. Her daring spirit is always lying beyond the verge of decorum, and hovering in the dangerous neighborhood of vice. [Harper's Magazine.]

**CIRCULAR.**  
INDIANA STOCK BANKS.  
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY OF STATE,  
Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1854.

To correct an erroneous impression, entertained by many persons, that the holders of notes of the Stock Banks, having protested thereby acquire a priority in the payment, the undersigned deems it his duty to state that such is not the fact. In case of the winding up of any bank under the statute, the notes not protested are placed on the same footing as those which have been protested, and a dividend of the assets will be made pro rata.

Holders of notes should also bear in mind that the amount of the dividend would be essentially diminished by the costs and fees of protests, and expense of sale of assets.

The undersigned has also determined, that in discharging his duty to all the creditors of any bank which may be forced into liquidation, he will not proceed to offer any of the assets of such bank in the market, until after at least sixty days notice in New York, London and Paris, so as to ensure the largest and best price for the securities, and not then, if in his opinion, the ultimate interests of all concerned will be promoted by a further extension.

He is, also, authorized to exchange the State Stocks, deposited in his office as collateral by several of the Banks, at par for their circulation, when presented in sums of not less than one thousand dollars.

**JOHN P. DUNN, Auditor of State.**

**COMPOUND INTEREST.**—Amongst the calculations of Dr. Price, in illustration of the wonderful increase of compound interest, was the demonstration that a penny laid out at compound interest at the birth of our Saviour, would in the year 1775 have amounted to a solid mass of gold eighteen hundred times the whole weight of the globe.

**A Vacant Seat.**  
Around the hearth side gather the family circle. For years it has known no vacancy. The gray-haired sire and aged matron, the sons of the respected two, with the younger branches of this group, have assembled thus for months and years. No rude hand has interfered to mar the pleasures of a scene so tranquil. Time has sped its way to eternity, and still no trace of sadness has left its imprint on those cheerful faces.—Thanks to an all-wise and overruling Providence, they have been guarded through trials and troubles, free from the afflictions of the world, having enjoyed exemption from the "ills that flesh is heir to," and escaped the perils that beset us through life. This scene may be changed. Clouds may obscure the sun of cheerfulness that for long years has illuminated it, and when they least expect it, the storm may rage with reckless fury.

A vacant seat! Gloom—sadness—sorrow—lamentation! The destroyer has laid a heavy hand upon the once joyous group. From among them has been snatched a loved one, and mirth has taken to flight to wander amid more congenial spirits. In the hour of greatest pleasure, when little dreaming of the lurking enemy, the work was done.—Around the couch of sickness hover those who fear the denouement. Calm and serene the patient sufferer waits the summons of his Master. Weaker throbs the fast declining pulse. The eyes but yesterday beaming with health and joyousness, are fixed and motionless. Fainter, fainter still, the beating of that warm heart! A sob, a long drawn sigh, and angel messengers wait the weary spirit to the regions of eternity.

The chamber of death! 'Tis an awe-inspiring spot! In an instant the scenes of past life fit quickly before us. We reflect upon our errors, inwardly promise improvement, hasten from the house of mourning, and soon forget the chamber of death! Not so with those who, day by day, were wont to meet the lost one. Months will pass ere that loved one can be banished from memory. Time, fleeting in its waywardness, works wonders, but cannot drive from the thoughts the dear one gone.

A vacant seat! Ever warning monitor of the fickleness of life, how little do we heed thy teachings. Beyond the precincts of affliction it is scarcely known, while to those who have suffered most, it is ever present and impressive.

**Gov. Reader's Position.**  
While we were at Leavenworth City during the last week one of the party which had accompanied the Governor on his tour through the Territory returned to that place. Among other interesting incidents related by him he gave a graphic and rather amusing account of the Governor's reception at New Boston on the Kansas River. The Governor was met and welcomed by the Agent of the Colony, Mr. Pourmy, who in the course of his remarks said that pains had been taken to ascertain the antecedents of the Governor; that they were happy to know that he was in favor of freedom, and free institutions. When the Governor came to reply and speak of that portion of Mr. Pourmy's speech which related to the free institutions of the country, he remarked that he was happy to hear such sentiments expressed. This began to make some of his own open their eyes. But, said he, when I speak of the free institutions of the country, I mean the free Schools of the country. This was certainly a happy thought and should stand as a rebuke to those who wish to force him out upon a question which in his official capacity he has nothing to do with, and which, let him take which side he may, will prejudice him with the other.—[St. Joseph Gazette.]

**LIBERIA EMIGRANTS.**—Over fifty manumitted slaves, formerly belonging to the estates of Messrs. Geo. Love and T. Herndon of Fauquier and Loudoun counties, Virginia, have arrived in this city to embark for Liberia. The heirs of Messrs. Love and Herndon gave them an outfit of clothing, agricultural and mechanical tools, provisions and cooking utensils, costing \$2,000, including their removal to this city. The Washington Sentinel, noticing their departure from this city in the cars, says:

"They were in a special car—men, women, and children; old and young, from the gray-headed patriarch to the infant in the arms. They looked cheerful in view of the enjoyment of freedom in the Liberia republic, while there seemed to be, as was natural, a regret to part, perhaps for ever, from the scenes of their childhood, with all their loved associations. They were well dressed, some of the women in the fashion, as if they were merely on a pleasure trip, instead of on the eve of a long and perilous journey to Africa. May they have a pleasant voyage and arrive at their place of destination, and realize their fondest anticipations.—[Baltimore Sun, November 1st.]